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Legislative Wrap-Up

Bills Affecting Municipal Annexation

The following bills have been adopted by the 1981 Legislature:

HB 54—Providing that cities may choose appropriate method of annexation.

HB 55—Establishing conditions under which annexation is conclusively presumed.

HB 58—Requiring plan for provision of services for all annexations.

The following bills have failed to obtain legislative approval:

HB 33—Proving simplified procedure for annexation of high density areas.

HB 56—Deleting restriction on annexing industrial land.

HB 57—Deleting restriction on annexing wholly surrounded land.

HB 59—Eliminating distinction between residential and non-residential freeholders in annexation.

Bills Relating to Economic Development and Downtown Redevelopment

The following bills have been adopted by the 1981 Legislature:

SB 283—Exempting business inventories from property taxation.

SB 376—Revising and clarifying the Montana Major Facility Siting Act.

SB 409—Creating a water development program.

SB 432—Creating the Department of Commerce by merging the Department of Community Affairs, Professional and Occupational Licensing, and Business Regulation.

HB 156—Enlarging tax credits for business investments.

HB 407—Amending tax increment financing law to authorize adjustments in the base taxable value of property in an urban renewal district.

HB 578—Streamlining state small business licensing procedures by establishing a licensing coordination center.

HB 609—Authorizing local governing bodies to institute a graduated property tax schedule for improvements associated with new or expanded manufacturing industry.

HB 753—Investing one-fourth of the coal severance tax trust fund in home mortgages when the prime rate exceeds 12 percent.



HB 762—Authorizing short-term investment of the coal tax trust fund in Montana banks and lending institutions.

HB 832—Appropriating \$10,000 to the Department of Commerce for planning and conducting small business conferences.

HB 834—Exempting from taxation capital gains and dividends realized by individuals or corporations from investment in small business investment corporations.

The following bills have failed to obtain legislative approval:

SB 21—Establishing a non-profit corporation to assist in the commercial development of products and inventions.

SB 339—Authorizing local governing bodies to establish business improvement districts in the same manner as special improvement districts.

SB 357—Creating an economic development fund for investment in small business investment corporations.

SB 372—Authorizing local governing bodies to reduce the property tax valuation of new businesses.

SB 454—Creating a small business revolving loan fund.

HB 31—Establishing a system for coordinating state business licensing procedures.

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued From Page 2)

HB 42—Providing for the deferment of capital gains tax by reinvesting any gain within 60 days.

HB 695—Authorizing the Montana Board of Housing to issue revenue bonds to finance agricultural activities.

**Bills Relating to Local Government
Finance — Special Improvements Districts,
Revenue Bonds, Etc.**

The following bills have been adopted by the 1981 Legislature:

SB 15—Removing interest ceiling from bonds issued by political subdivisions.

SB 96—Providing for Special Improvement District (SID) revolving funds.

SB 221—Clarifying SID statutes.

SB 345—Allowing SID's and Rural Special Improvement Districts (RSID's) to extend across municipal boundaries.

SB 382—Revising provisions concerning SID and RSID bond issuance.

HB 351—Providing for administration by RSID when it is annexed.

The following bills have failed to obtain legislative approval:

SB 358—Providing that area encompassed by SID must be thickly populated.

SB 383—Reducing petition required to defeat SID's and RSID's from 50% to 40%.

SB 423—Allowing Board of Investments to issue revenue bonds and loan proceeds to municipality for public improvements.

SB 447—Allowing land owners in proposed SID to petition for election on SID.

SB 476—Creating municipal bond bank with authority to issue bonds and loan money to cities and SID's.

HB 73—Establishing revenue sharing system for local government.

HB 87—Requiring 51% voter turnout for all mill levy elections.

HB 189—Limiting the projects which can be funded with industrial development revenue bonds.

HB 228—Declaring that SID's are not debt against credit of municipality.

HB 229—Declaring that RSID's are not debt against credit of county.

HB 447—Allowing SID costs to be assessed on per lot or taxable value basis.

HB 516—Providing for payment by state to local governments for police and fire service.

**Bills Relating to Planning, Zoning,
and Subdivision Regulation**

The following bills have been adopted by the 1981 Legislature:

SB 29—Prohibiting persons who establish residences or businesses near existing agricultural operations from bringing nuisance actions based on normal agricultural practices or conditions.

SB 35—Providing for combined review and hearing procedures when a proposed subdivision is also proposed for annexation to a municipality.

SB 183—Repealing the "roll-back" tax on the conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural use. Effective 3/31/81.

SB 368—Requiring that prior to final subdivision plat approval the county treasurer certify that no taxes on the property to be subdivided are delinquent.

SB 399—Providing for the submission of a proposed master plan to a popular vote at the option of the governing body; providing for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a master plan by initiative and referendum.

SB 405—Repealing DCA's responsibility to adopt minimum requirements for local subdivision regulations and inserting these minimum requirements in the Subdivision and Platting Act itself. (DCA's responsibility to establish uniform surveying and monumentation standards is unaffected by this bill.)

HB 202—Limiting the application of uniform building codes by redefining "public place."

HB 479—Amending the Floodway Management Act to exclude areas subject to up to one foot of flooding (sheet flooding) from the definition of "floodplain."

HB 575—Authorizing county commissioners to appoint an advisory commission to recommend amendments to county-initiated zoning regulations.

HB 594—Requiring that a public hearing be held by the board of adjustment before an agency of the state or a local government may develop land contrary to municipal or county zoning regulations.

HB 661—Authorizing governing bodies to extend preliminary plat approval beyond one year in conjunction with an improvements guarantee by the subdivider.

HB 718—Creating hard-rock mining impact board and authorizing it to issue bonds and award grants to local government units.

The following bills have failed to obtain legislative approval:

SB 22—Abolishing the county land planning fund.

SB 131—Requiring fencing around subdivisions in rural areas.

SB 133—Requiring an election prior to adoption of county zoning.

(Continued on Page 4)

Changes Made in Subdivision Law

The 1981 Legislature enacted two changes to the Subdivision and Platting Act. Under Senate Bill 405, introduced by Senator Pat Regan of Billings, the Department of Community Affairs' Community Development Division will no longer be mandated nor authorized to prescribe minimum requirements for local subdivision regulations, nor to provide for review of preliminary plats by state agencies. Senate Bill 405 replaces the department's administrative rules with statutory requirements which mandate that local subdivision regulations must, at a minimum:

- (1) require the subdivider to submit to the governing body an environmental assessment as prescribed in the law;
- (2) establish procedures consistent with the law for the submission and review of subdivision plats;
- (3) prescribe the form and contents of preliminary plats and the documents to accompany final plats;
- (4) provide for the identification of areas which, because of natural or man-caused hazards, are unsuitable for subdivision development and prohibit subdivisions in these areas unless the hazards can be

eliminated or overcome by approved construction techniques;

(5) prohibit subdivisions for building purposes in areas located within the floodway of a flood of 100-year frequency or determined to be subject to flooding by the governing body;

(6) prescribe standards for:

- (a) the design and arrangement of lots, streets, and roads;
- (b) grading and drainage;
- (c) water supply and sewage and solid waste disposal which, at a minimum, meet the regulations adopted by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences.

(d) the location and installation of utilities;

(7) provide procedures for the administration of the park and open space requirements of the law; and

(8) provide for the review of preliminary plats by affected public utilities and those agencies of local, state, and federal government having a substantial interest in a proposed subdivision.

Local governing officials may adopt provisions in addition to those specified in the subdivision law. Those local regulations which currently comply with the department's administrative rules will comply with the minimum requirements set out in SB 405.

Beginning July 1, 1981, the effective date of SB 405, state agency review will no longer be required and local planning boards and planners need not forward copies of preliminary plats to the Community Development Division. The division, which will be a component of the new Department of Commerce, will continue to provide advisory review and comment for proposed subdivisions when requested by local planners or officials.

Senate Bill 405 retains the general statutory requirements for the content of the environmental assessment but transfers from the department to local officials the authority to require "additional relevant and reasonable information" from the subdivider.

The requirement under the Subdivision and Platting Act that the department adopt administrative rules governing survey monumentation and records of survey remains unchanged.

As part of its responsibility for providing assistance to local governments the Community Development Division will continue to answer questions and provide technical assistance with plat review, and administration and enforcement of local subdivision regulations.

House Bill 661 will change the current provision of the subdivision law which limits the preliminary plat approval to one year plus one extension for one additional year. Under the new provision, effective July 1, the governing body may extend the preliminary plat approval for any length of time it deems appropriate. An extension beyond the additional one year may be granted if the subdivider provides a guarantee that

(Continued on Page 5)

Legislative Wrap-Up Cont. ...

(Continued From Page 3)

SB 236—Providing complete flexibility to governing bodies in forming joint or consolidated planning boards.

SB 260—Abolishing county land planning fund.

SB 379—Reducing length of notice required prior to hearings on municipal zoning changes.

HB 132—Limiting application of uniform building code.

HB 143—Housekeeping amendments to zoning statutes—eliminating repetition.

HB 192—Revising public interest criteria and exempting minor subdivisions from public interest test.

HB 527—Permitting sale of municipal park land without election.

HB 673—Exempting planned unit development districts from provision for protests against rezoning.

HB 715—Revising exemptions under Subdivision and Platting Act and removing acreage limit from definition of subdivision.

HB 776—Creating Metal Mines Board and providing for impact grants.

HB 777—Authorizing conservation easements to preserve agricultural land and authorizing conservation districts to acquire such easements.

HB 791—Replacing Coal Board with Community Development Board and providing for community development grants.

HB 805—Authorizing creation of multi-purpose unincorporated Service Districts.

Changes Made Cont. ...

(Continued From Page 4)

the required improvements will be installed or constructed.

The change instituted by HB 661 will provide governing officials the flexibility to grant sufficient time for subdividers to phase the development of their subdivisions. With the prospect of adverse economic conditions facing residential developers for the foreseeable future, phasing of subdivisions will likely become increasingly necessary.

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We welcome responses to articles, guest articles, reader letters, article suggestions, and notifications of events or programs of general interest to local government officials. Permission to reprint material from MCN is hereby granted.

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New Aeronautics Board Members Appointed

Governor Ted Schwinden has appointed three new Aeronautics Board members. James McLean, Bozeman, was appointed as the representative of the State Chamber of Commerce. He was born in Havre and educated in Montana schools. He has practiced law in the Bozeman area for the past 14 years.

Robert Miller, Dillon, was appointed as the representative of the Montana Association of Counties. Bob has been a commissioner for Beaverhead County for the past 4½ years and also served on the Planning Board for 5 years. He was involved in the Redi-mix business and currently is engaged in real estate leasing.

Maurice Sandmeyer, Sidney, was appointed as the representative of the League of Cities and Towns. He is employed with the Federal Land Bank in Sidney and also serves as Chairman of the Sidney Airport Board. Maurice is a pilot and an aircraft owner and served on the Governor's Essential Air Service Task Force. While on the Task Force Maurice was very involved in assuring that adequate replacement service to the communities in eastern Montana was provided.

The Aeronautics Board held its first 1981 meeting on February 5th in Helena. Herb Sammons, Cut Bank, was reappointed by Governor Schwinden and designated to serve as the Chairman of the Board.

Dave Wanzenried, Acting Director of the Department of Community Affairs, briefed the Board on Governor Schwinden's legislation to consolidate several departments, including DCA, into the new Department of Commerce. The Aeronautics Board and Division will be attached to the new Department.

Housing Rehabilitation Workshop Scheduled in Great Falls

For several years the Community Development Division has sponsored housing rehabilitation workshops for HUD Community Development Block Grant recipients. This year's one day session will begin at 8:30 a.m. on June 2nd at the Great Falls Public Library, 301 2nd Avenue North. There is no registration charge.

The workshops are designed to acquaint new recipients with program techniques which have been successful in Montana and to provide a sharing opportunity for local community development staffs. The session will open with a discussion of ways to build community support and promote participation in rehabilitation programs. Considerable time will be devoted to grant and loan financing. Promoting bank participation in loan programs will be a principal topic to stimulate more programs which combine public and private funds and generate income to finance projects when the

(Continued on Page 6)

CENSUS'80

Census Bureau Releases Population Totals

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has released the final population and housing unit counts for Montana. The final population count of the state as of April 1, 1980, was 786,690. This figure represents an increase of 92,281, or 13.3 percent from the 694,409 inhabitants enumerated in the 1970 census.

The final count of housing units in the state as of April 1, 1980, was 328,465. This figure, which includes both occupied and vacant housing units, represents an increase of 81,862, or 33.2 percent, from the 246,603 units enumerated in the 1970 census.

Listed below are the final population counts for Montana, by county.

	1980	1970	Percent change, 1970-1980
Beaverhead	8,186	8,187	—
Big Horn	11,096	10,057	10.3
Blaine	6,999	6,727	4.0

Housing Rehabilitation Cont. ...

(Continued from Page 5)

federal funds are spent. Other federal resources for housing will be reviewed including HUD Section 8 and the Farmers Home programs. The afternoon program will focus on inspection procedures, cost estimating, and selecting contractors. Special attention will be given to the problems encountered by very small towns. A discussion of the Reagan proposal to fund community and economic development activities with block grants to states is also scheduled for the afternoon program. Communities who are planning to enter the 1982 competition for the HUD CDBG grants and current recipients should attend the workshop.

Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc., of Great Falls, will sponsor a comprehensive three day workshop on the construction phase of rehabilitation following the June 2nd session on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of June at the Great Falls library. The national Neighborhood Housing Services organization will provide professional instruction on specification writing, inspection methods, and other aspects of the construction process. A registration fee of \$75 will be charged. Advance registration by May 22nd is required. Contact Marjorie Winkler, Neighborhood Housing Services of Great Falls at 761-5861 or Ivy Hall, Great Falls Community Development Office at 727-5881.

Broadwater	3,267	2,526	29.3
Carbon	8,099	7,080	14.4
Carter	1,799	1,956	- 8.0
Cascade	80,696	81,804	- 1.4
Chouteau	6,092	6,473	- 5.9
Custer	13,109	12,174	7.7
Daniels	2,835	3,083	- 8.0
Dawson	11,805	11,269	4.8
Deer Lodge	12,518	15,652	- 20.0
Fallon	3,763	4,050	- 7.1
Fergus	13,076	12,611	3.7
Flathead	51,966	39,460	31.7
Gallatin	42,865	32,505	31.9
Garfield	1,656	1,796	- 7.8
Glacier	10,628	10,783	- 1.4
Golden Valley	1,026	931	10.2
Granite	2,700	2,737	- 1.4
Hill	17,985	17,358	3.6
Jefferson	7,029	5,238	34.2
Judith Basin	2,646	2,667	- 0.8
Lake County	19,056	14,445	31.9
Lewis and Clark	43,039	33,281	29.3
Liberty	2,329	2,359	- 1.3
Lincoln	17,752	18,063	- 1.7
McCone	2,702	2,875	- 6.0
Madison	5,448	5,014	8.7
Meagher	2,154	2,122	1.5
Mineral	3,675	2,958	24.2
Missoula	76,016	58,263	30.5
Musselshell	4,428	3,734	18.6
Park	12,660	11,197	13.1
Petroleum	655	675	- 3.0
Phillips	5,367	5,386	- 0.4
Pondera	6,731	6,611	1.8
Powder River	2,520	2,862	- 11.9
Powell	6,958	6,660	4.5
Prairie	1,836	1,752	4.8
Ravalli	22,493	14,409	56.1
Richland	12,243	9,837	24.5
Roosevelt	10,467	10,365	1.0
Rosebud	9,899	6,032	64.1
Sanders	8,675	7,093	22.3
Sheridan	5,414	5,779	- 6.3
Silver Bow	38,092	41,981	- 9.3
Stillwater	5,598	4,632	20.9
Sweet Grass	3,216	2,980	7.9
Teton	6,491	6,116	6.1
Toole	5,559	5,839	- 4.8
Treasure	981	1,069	- 8.2
Valley	10,250	11,471	- 10.6
Wheatland	2,359	2,529	- 6.7
Wibaux	1,476	1,465	0.8
Yellowstone	108,035	87,367	23.7

(Continued on Page 7)

CENSUS'80 Cont....

(Continued From Page 6)

DCA's Research and Information Systems Division has a limited supply of the eleven-page report, "Montana Final Population and Housing Unit Counts." The report presents final 1980 census population counts, classified by race and Spanish origin, and final 1980 housing unit counts for the state, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and congressional districts. Total population and housing unit counts are also shown for 1970 for the same geographic areas. Single copies are available from the division upon request. For a copy contact Doris Neu, (telephone) 449-2896.

Census Totals for Montana Racial Groups Announced

The Census Bureau also recently announced the provisional 1980 census race and Spanish origin population totals for Montana. The totals are:

Montana	1980	1970	Percent Distribution	
			1980	1970
White	740,148	663,043	94.1	95.5
Black	1,786	1,995	0.2	0.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	37,270	27,130	4.7	3.9
Asian and Pacific Islander ...	2,503	1,301	0.3	0.2
Other	4,983	940	0.6	0.1
Total	786,690	694,409	100.0	100.0
Persons of Spanish Origin ...	9,974	6,344	1.3	0.9
Persons not of Spanish Origin	776,716	688,065	98.7	99.1

Population Inside and Outside SMSA's and Percent Change, 1970-1980, and by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

The State Inside and Outside SMSA's SMSA's			Percent change			Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	Spanish origin*
	1980	1970	1970-80	White	Black		
The State	786,690	694,409	13.3	740,148	1,786	37,270	9,974

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's

Inside SMSA's	188,731	169,171	11.6	179,559	1,270	4,938	4,227
Inside central cities	123,523	121,672	1.5	117,163	607	3,692	2,888
Outside central cities	65,208	47,499	37.3	62,396	663	1,246	1,339
Outside SMSA's	597,959	525,238	13.8	560,589	516	32,332	5,747

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Billings, Mont.	108,035	87,367	23.7	103,546	289	2,268	2,891
Billings city	66,798	61,581	8.5	63,555	251	1,560	2,064
Outside central city	41,237	25,786	59.9	39,991	38	708	827
Great Falls, Mont.	80,696	81,804	-1.4	76,013	981	2,670	1,336
Great Falls city	56,725	60,091	-5.6	53,608	356	2,132	824
Outside central city	23,971	21,713	10.4	22,405	625	538	512

*Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

The new figures are the first 1980 census data for the state of Montana describing characteristics of the state's population. Census materials provided to the state include counts for the entire state as well as for census tracts and city blocks.

Under current law, the Bureau is required to provide final population totals to the states and the District of Columbia by April 1, 1981 for redistricting political boundaries according to 1980 population figures. Racial and Hispanic data are being provided to help local officials meet requirements of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

The Bureau also compiled provisional totals for the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and the central cities of these areas. The table below shows 1980 and 1970 population totals, 1970-80 percentage changes, and the 1980 counts for whites, blacks, American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, and Spanish origin persons in each SMSA and central city. The table also includes summary figures for the total population statewide, inside and outside SMSA's, and inside and outside central cities.

The count of persons of Spanish origin is affected by improvements in census taking procedures and improved public information programs which, in turn, resulted in the inclusion of an unknown number of persons in other than legal status. Much of the increase for American Indians is a result of improved census taking in addition to changes in the likelihood of persons to identify themselves as Indian.

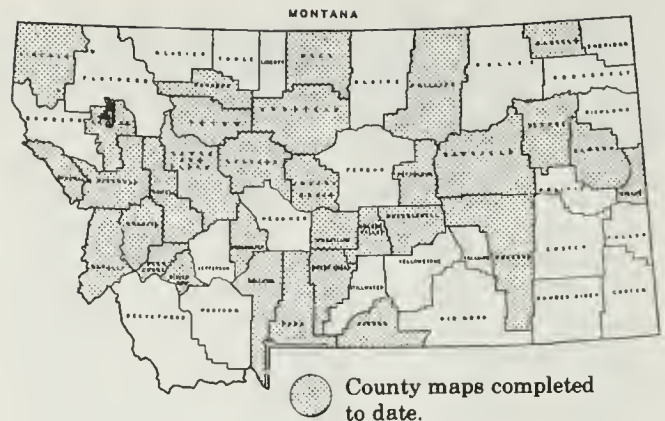
Other detailed data from the 1980 census will be released by the Bureau as soon as tabulations can be completed. The process of compiling census results is expected to continue throughout 1981 and most of 1982.

Six Additional County Land Use Maps Completed

DCA's Community Development Division has received maps of six more counties prepared through the Statewide Cooperative Land Use Mapping Program. The latest maps for Gallatin, McCone, Phillips, Ravalli, Rosebud, and Wheatland bring to 32 the total of Montana county maps completed to date.

The full-color maps show ten different categories of land use for each county: urban and built-up areas; mineral extraction areas; heavy industry and utility areas; rural and suburban tracts; irrigated cropland, hayland and pastureland; non-irrigated cropland; recreational areas; rangeland; commercial forest and forest cover areas. The maps vary in size because the scale is one-half inch to the mile.

Nine state and federal agencies and three corporations are working with the DCA on the mapping project, including the Montana Departments of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Health and Environmental Sciences, Highways, Natural Resources and Conservation, and State Lands; the U.S. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service; as well as Burlington Northern, Champion Timberlands, and St. Regis Paper Company. Map



drafting is done by the Cartographic Bureau of the Department of Natural Resources. The maps are printed by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) at its regional cartographic facilities in Portland, Oregon.

Copies of the maps just published will be sent to the office of the appropriate county commission or county planning board, and county office of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, for free distribution to the public. Maps of each of the counties previously published may be obtained without charge at these same offices in those counties.

Copies of the published county maps and the map legend may be ordered directly from DCA's Community Development Division with the accompanying order form.

DCA Community Development Division
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620

In order to cover the costs of mailing please enclose \$1.00 for the first map and legend ordered and \$.25 for each additional map or legend included in the same order. (Make checks payable to Montana Department of Community Affairs.)

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Energy Workshops Offered to Local Governments and Schools

"Saving Money Through Energy Efficiency" is the theme of workshops to be offered to local governments and school systems throughout the state by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation's Energy Division.

Energy saving techniques with lighting, low or no cost energy saving devices for buildings, and money saving ideas for heating swimming pools will be among the topics highlighted at the workshops. Elected officials, planners, municipal engineers, building inspectors, recreation directors, school board members, school superintendents, and other interested individuals are encouraged to attend.

The workshops will be offered in four Montana cities during May:

- Polson, May 12, at the Elks Club, 512 Main
- Great Falls, May 14, at the Sheraton Hotel
- Glendive, May 19, in the Community Room of the First Security Bank, 204 W. Bell
- Bozeman, May 21, at the Holiday Inn

To register, or for further information, contact Adela Awner, Energy Division, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, 32 S. Ewing, Helena, MT 59620, (telephone) 449-4684.

Community Development Position Available in Mineral County

Mineral County is seeking applicants for Director of its Community Development Office in Superior. The Community Development Director will be responsible for administering a \$318,000 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for Housing Rehabilitation. Activities will include record keeping, financial management, bidding, work write ups, scheduling, inspections, hiring an assistant, and grant close out.

Duration of the position is 18 months with a June 1st starting date. Salary will be \$18,000 to \$22,000 per year, depending upon experience. Applicants should have a B.A. in Planning, Public Administration or a related field and three years experience, one of which was in a position of major responsibility in implementing a HUD CDBG housing rehabilitation program. Candidates must be able to work effectively with the public.

Resumes and letters of recommendation should be sent to the Mineral County Community Development Office, P.O. Box 281, Superior, MT 59872 by May 7th. For further information interested persons can also call (406) 822-4632. Mineral County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Richland County Seeks Applicants for Planning Director

The Richland County Planning Board is seeking applicants for the position of Planning Director.

The Planning Director will be responsible for directing the planning programs for Richland County and the City of Sidney for the County Planning Board. This is a professional position in an energy-impacted community and applicants should be capable of setting up budgets, directing planning activities and office functions, conducting public education activities, and working with the planning board and local elected officials. The director will prepare ordinances and resolutions, grant applications, conduct studies and prepare reports on problems concerning building construction, zoning, subdivision, and perform other assigned duties, as required.

The position requires a working knowledge of the principles and practices of community planning and development; an ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with the general public; an ability to conduct meetings, surveys, and investigations and collect, interpret, and analyze data; and an ability to prepare clear and concise oral and written reports.

Applicants must possess a bachelor's degree in planning, public administration or a related field and two years of progressively responsible experience in city, county or regional planning.

Resumes will be accepted until May 22, 1981.

For further information contact Nancy Fishering, Planning Director, Richland County Planning Board, P.O. Box 1011, Sidney, MT 59270, telephone: (406) 482-4340.

Senator Proposes Accounting Institute

Senator Harrison Williams (D-NJ), ranking minority member of the Senate Banking Committee, has introduced S. 610 which would establish a new Institute for State and Local Government Accounting and Reporting Standards. The Institute would be composed of representatives from all levels of government, the accounting and financial analysis professions and the general public and would promulgate new standards to ensure that the forms and reports issued by state and local officials follow generally accepted accounting principles and contain adequate information about the financial condition of their governments. According to Senator Williams, the legislation is needed because state and local officials and the accountants

(Continued on Page 10)

Senator Proposes Cont. ...

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have failed in their search for a uniform set of standards for state and municipal accounting. S. 610 is identical to S. 1236 which was introduced by Senator Williams in 1979.

If passed by Congress, these accounting and reporting standards would impact all Montana county, city and town governments. For those entities currently operating on DCA's statewide Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System (BARS), the impact would be minimal, since Montana's uniform system currently meets accounting and reporting standards promulgated by the National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). It is believed that accounting standards set as a result of Senator Williams' bill would initially entail only subtle modifications to existing NCGA and AICPA standards.

Women's Role Changing in Montana's Labor Force

Women in Montana who have some college education and work are more likely to report trouble juggling the dual responsibilities of job and family, according to a survey published by the Women's Bureau of the state Department of Labor and Industry.

The October 1980 survey was based on a random sample of 2,000 women drawn from Montana's 1978 voter registration lists, supplemented by names drawn from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) lists. Response rate from the mailed questionnaires was close to 70 percent.

According to the survey, 45.3 percent of women in Montana are employed either full- or part-time. Almost three-fourths of Montana's women are married and over one-third have completed high school. Another 46 percent have attended or completed college.

The number of women reporting a college education or some college has risen in the last decade, paralleling a national trend, according to the Women's Bureau report.

Although most women in Montana are employed in traditional women's occupations, such as clerical or sales, the number of women employed in professional or managerial positions has increased markedly since 1970, the survey said. Increases in employment in non-traditional fields, especially forestry, agriculture and the building trades, were also noted by the survey.

Women from urban areas within Montana were more likely to express interest in "white collar" non-traditional jobs (professional and managerial positions), while women who live in rural Montana areas were more likely to express interest in learning about opportunities in "blue collar" non-traditional fields (forestry).

Copies of the survey, "Montana Women and Work: A Survey of Needs and Attitudes," are available from the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor and Industry, 35 South Last Chance Gulch, Helena, Montana 59601.

(Reprinted from the Jan.-Feb. 1981 *Upper Midwest Report*).

Control Data Offers LOGIN Service to Local Governments

Recently DCA's Community Development Division received information on a computer-based, information and communication network for local governments. Called the Local Government Information Network (LOGIN), this research, information and development tool for local governments is available from Control Data Corporation (CDC) in Minneapolis, Minnesota. For a twelve month subscription local governments acquire up to 200 hours of use of the computer network and the more than 10,000 "units" of information, technologies, techniques and research applicable to local governments. Subscribers receive a User Manual, Word Guide, Newsletter and toll-free Hotline Number to CDC for assistance in using the network. An annual subscription costs \$3,000 with the possibility of earning up to \$2,000 worth of credits for future subscriptions by contributing your own "units" of information, research, technology or technique.

LOGIN units, or subject areas, range from architecture and community development topics through vehicles, waste-water and water supply. More than a bibliographic reference system, LOGIN provides specifics on these topics and a contact person for each unit. "Discussions" via computer terminals and printers can be pursued with the contact person at the subscriber's convenience during the week and on weekends.

To use LOGIN a user must provide a computer terminal (a simple keyboard system will do) and a printer or other form of reading device. The computer terminal connects to a telephone through which the subscriber joins the network of users and the main storage computer in Rockville, Maryland.

If you have not received a brochure through the mail you may call toll-free on 1-800-328-1921, or write for detailed information to Mr. Tom Lehman, Control Data Corporation, Local Government Information Network, P.O. Box 0/HQV001, Minneapolis, MN 55440.

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